

# BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT.

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## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1908.

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*To the Members of the Burton Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting to you my Second Annual Report for the year 1908.

The vital statistics are very favourable. The net death-rate is considerably below the average for the last ten years. The infantile mortality rate is low, and the zymotic death-rate also. The birth-rate, however, is slightly less than last year, when it was unusually low.

During the year the new Destructor has been finished; the Stanley Moor Reservoir has had 26 feet of water in it, and is practically completed. A portion of Spring Gardens has been paved with patent Durax paving, and some three miles of road were tar-sprayed. In addition, several new streets have been paved under Section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Sanction for the borrowing of a loan for the sewerage of a part of Green Lane has been received, but the loan for the new Mortuary has not yet been granted.

In July the Royal Institute of Public Health, at your invitation, held its annual Congress here. Many able papers were read, and the meeting proved, in every way, a great success.

The medical inspection of children attending the public Elementary Schools commenced during the year, and will in this and future Reports take a prominent place.

I take this opportunity of thanking the other officials at the Town Hall for the cordial help I have had from them in carrying out the various duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. BUXTON FLINT.

*February 23rd, 1909.*

## I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres:—

Land	...	...	...	1,275	acres.
Water	...	...	...	20	„
				1,295	„

Population:—

Census, 1891	...	...	...	7,540
Census, 1901	...	...	...	10,181
Estimated, 1908	...	...	...	12,100

Inhabited Houses:—

Census, 1891	...	...	...	1,315
Census, 1901	...	...	...	1,838
Estimated, 1908	...	...	...	1,946

New houses erected during the year, 8.

Rateable value, £93,910.

Assessable value, £91,475.

General District Rate, 3/- in the £ (including 1d. for Free Library).

## II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

### BIRTH-RATE, 15·9.

During the year, 193 births were registered, or at the rate of 15·9 per 100 of population. This is a remarkably low birth-rate. During the last decade the average birth-rate was 20·8 per 1000. Of these 193 births registered, 103 were males, and 90 females. Five children were illegitimate.

### DEATH-RATE.

### ALL CAUSES, 9·917.

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 119. Of these, 7 occurred in public institutions in the District who were non-residents; on the other hand, 8 deaths of Buxton residents were registered in public institutions beyond the District, thus giving a nett total of 120 deaths at all ages belonging to the District, or at the rate of 9·917 per 1000 of the estimated population. Twenty of the 120 deaths were those of visitors to the

town, and on deducting these, 100 deaths are left, which give a *corrected* death-rate of 8.264 per 1000. The average nett death-rate during the last 10 years was 11.931.

#### EPIDEMIC DISEASES, .247.

Only 3 deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of .247 per 1000. One was due to scarlet fever and 2 to measles

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY, 62.1.

Twelve children died under one year of age, or at the rate of 62.1 per 1000 births registered. 2 of these were prematurely born, 2 died from congenital defects, 1 died from convulsions, 2 from wasting diseases, 1 from enteritis, 1 from gastro-intestinal catarrh, 1 from pneumonia, 1 from tuberculous meningitis, and 1 from tuberculous peritonitis.

The average infantile mortality during the last decade was 114.2 per 1000 births.

#### ENTERIC FEVER AND DIARRHŒA, *Nil.*

No deaths occurred.

#### PTHISIS.

Seven deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of .587 per 1000.

#### CANCER.

Ten deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of .826.

#### PNEUMONIA.

Nine deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of .743.

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The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, was adopted by the Council on the 23rd of January, 1891.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, was adopted by the Council on the 6th of February, 1891.

The District Council has not yet been recommended to adopt the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, has not yet been adopted; it will be under discussion shortly.

### III.—REPORT.

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#### 1. OCCUPATIONS.

The principal occupations of the inhabitants are the keeping of apartment-houses and shop-keeping. Many of the inhabitants also work in the limestone quarries which are, however, outside the district. There is no particular occupation which has a bad influence on health.

#### 2. THE HOUSE ACCOMMODATION

is ample, and the sanitation is in every way up-to-date. Eight new houses were erected. There are no common lodging-houses in the district.

No houses were closed through being unfit for human habitation during the year.

There is now a system of certifying the sanitary condition of hotels, boarding-houses, &c., and the certificate is valid for three years.

The date of the Building Bye-laws was January 8th, 1886.

#### 3. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The precipitation tanks, the clarifiers and the bacteria beds with their sprinklers, all continue to do their work well. This is proved by the last analysis, made by Dr. Barwise, the County Medical Officer of Health, which shows that the effluent is a most satisfactory one. The details of the analysis are as follows (*the figures refer to parts per 100,000*) :—

Method of Treatment, Precipitation Tanks and Percolating Filters.

Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	·05
Incubator Test (Oxygen absorbed in 3 minutes)—					
Before Incubation. A.	...	...	...	...	·09
After 7 days' Incubation at 80° F. B.	...	...	...	...	·156
Putrescibility, measured as Oxygen required.					
B. minus A.	...	...	...	...	·063
Nitrogen as Nitrates, the higher the figure the better effluent	...	...	...	...	1·5
Opacity, depth through which pearl type can be read	...	...	...	...	12ins.
Remarks.—Fine weather, no smell.					

### EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED.

**ALBUMINIOD AMMONIA.** An effluent should contain *less* than 0·1 parts per 100,000 of albuminoid ammonia.

**NITROGEN AS NITRATES.** An effluent should contain *more* than '5 parts per 100,000 of nitrogen as nitrates. The nitrates are produced by the action of the oxygen of the air in the pores of the land or intermittent filters. The amount of nitrogen oxidized to nitrates, is the best index of the efficiency of the action of the land or filters.

**INCUBATOR TEST.** An effluent should be so thoroughly oxidized that it does not absorb more oxygen after incubation for one week than it does at the time of collection.

**SHAKE TEST.** A simple test, which can be readily applied, is to shake vigorously for one minute a bottle half filled with effluent; all frothing should disappear in three seconds.

**OPACITY TEST.** An effluent should be so transparent that pearl type can be read by a person with normal sight through a column ten inches in depth.

Buxton is the first place selected by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal for making observations on the effect of purified sewage effluent on river water. The first samples have been taken, and the investigations will continue for twelve months.

### 4. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

The approximate number of houses on Privy Middens	Pail Closets	Water Closets	Slop-water Closets
is 18	83	1845	6

Nine privy middens were converted to water closets.

Eleven privy middens were converted into pail closets.

Two pail closets were converted into water closets.

It is important to note that the Public Health Amendment Act of 1907, which, it is hoped, will shortly be adopted, gives power to the Local Authority to have converted into a water closet any pail closet or privy midden, but in the former case (pail) the Local Authority bears the whole cost, whereas in the latter (privy) only half.

The whole of the 18 privy middens still remaining in the district are quite away from the town itself, and it is very desirable that, with as little delay as possible, these too should be got rid of.

**SCAVENGING.**—There is public scavenging for the whole of the population. It is carried out by the servants of the District Council under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector. The men are eight in number and there are four carts; each cart has its own locality to attend to. The cost per annum is £848, or 8s. 8d. per house. It is difficult to compare the cost of scavenging houses on the w.c. system with houses with privies, for in the one case there is a large

initial cost and a small yearly expenditure, whereas in the other the first cost is small but the cost each year to keep in order is comparatively large. The cost of scavenging privies once every three weeks, or seventeen times per year, is 10d. The cost of scavenging pails once every week, or fifty-two times per year, is 2d.

The refuse is removed twice weekly from the ashbins by the Council's carts and taken to the destructor, where it is burnt.

In the new three-cell Destructor which was completed during the year the waste heat generated by the cremation of the refuse is made use of to produce steam for working the stone-crusher, pumping and pressing the sludge, lime mixing and clinker screening. The steam is also used for the steam disinfecter at the Isolation Hospital and for generating electricity by means of two 50 horse-power dynamos, the electricity produced being sent by cable to the Electricity Works.

The cells burn 18 tons per shift of nine hours. This is about the average amount there is to be burnt daily.

The cells are fed from the back and clinkered from the front; the grate area is 25 square feet each cell; the temperature of the gases is 1800 to 2000 degrees Fahr. in the cells and combustion chambers.

The two boilers have each a heating surface of 1187 feet, and are capable of working at a pressure of 160 lbs. per square inch.

The combustion chamber is arranged to accommodate the insertion of mattresses, carcases, and other bulky articles.

Two-thirds of the houses are provided with galvanized iron bins. During the year 4364 loads of refuse, weighing 4592 tons, were removed.

## 5. WATER SUPPLY OF DISTRICT.

There are 2248 houses supplied with public supply. The water supply is obtained mainly from gritstone and upland surface waters, and is free from pollution. The present reservoirs are situated two at Lightwood, one at Cold Springs, and two at Burbage, and together have a storage capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. The Stanley Moor Reservoir, which is practically completed, will, it is hoped, give an additional supply of 80,000,000 gallons.

There are no houses with no supply within 100 yards. There are no houses supplied from surface wells. No houses are supplied from springs. None of the supplies are liable to pollution.

No cases of lead-poisoning have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health either through death returns or informal notifications by medical practitioners, or by other channels.

One supply of water, viz., that at Cold Springs, is very soft and it has been found necessary to add lime to prevent plumbosolvency. This method is in constant and regular use. The water has been recently tested, and shews no trace of lead present. The acidity is practically *nil*. Portions of lead pipes through which the water has been running for the last three or four years shew no signs of being affected by the water.

#### 6. ACTION TAKEN.

The Council has taken the following action with regard to places over which it has supervision:—

Lodging-houses .....	None
Slaughter-houses .....	Bye-laws adopted 1859
Dairies and Cowsheds .....	Bye-laws adopted 1906
Bakehouses (underground) .....	Bye-laws adopted 1904
Offensive Trades .....	Nuisance Bye-laws adopted 1886
Factories and Workshops .....	None

#### 7. SCHOOLS.

Medical inspection of children attending the Elementary Schools commenced during the year, and will, in future, be one of the most important items in this Annual Report.

In 1908 only those entering the school and those leaving were inspected, but, in future, every child will be inspected four times during its school life—once at the age of five (or entry), again at age seven, then at age ten, and finally at age thirteen. The results of the examination are noted on cards (each child has a separate card (see Form I.), blue for boys and white for girls. The records obtained are summarised on large kalamazoo sheets (see Form II.), which are sent to the County Offices at Derby on the last day of every month.

The number of children inspected was 175. Of these, 15 were verminous, 18 had nasal obstruction from enlarged tonsils and adenoids, 30 had defective vision, one had chorea, one epilepsy, one had deformity, one had rickets, and one a skin disease.

The number remedied was 16, in one there was some effort to remedy, and there were 10 promises to remedy.

The average height of boys aged 5 was 3ft. 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ in.	
” ” ”	girls ” 5 ” 3ft. 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ in.
” ” ”	boys ” 13 ” 4ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
” ” ”	girls ” 13 ” 4ft. 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

The children were not weighed, as no balance was available.

Out of the 175 children inspected only three perfect sets of teeth were found.

In addition, 1330 heads were examined by the Nurse, and 78 were found to be verminous and two children had ringworm. The average time per head occupied by inspection was about 10 minutes.

The Nurse is of very great help in dressing and undressing the children and in measuring and weighing them. The work would take at least a third longer time if she were not present. Moreover, she follows up the cases at the homes and reports if the parents are taking any steps to remedy the defects found. The method of following up cases is as follows:—Whenever a defect is found in a child a printed card or note is sent to the parents and the name put down on Form E93, which is given to the Head Teacher to return to Derby at the end of one month. During this month the Nurse calls at the child's home twice or thrice, or as many times as may be necessary, to see what steps the parents have taken to remedy matters. She helps the Head Teacher to fill in the result of her visits, and the sheet, with all the names, is sent to Derby at the end of the month. The County Officer sends out a second letter to the parents. Nurse calls again at the home during the second month, and the sheet is again returned, at the end of the second month, to Derby, with the results of the second letter received. If no notice is taken by the parents the form is sent to the Medical Inspector, who, by referring to his books, looks up the cases he thinks necessary at the homes, and reports accordingly.

There are five schools in the district—

1. U.D.C. Boys' School.
2. " Girls' School.
3. " Infants' School.
4. Roman Catholic School.
5. Burbage School.

The total enrolment is 1509.

A summary of the sanitary conditions is given below (see Form III.).

REMARKS ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF SCHOOLS SPECIALLY CALLING FOR MENTION.

*Burbage School (Boys).*—The sanitary conveniences consist of

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It is gratifying to be able to state that at the present time, February, 1909, there is no known case of verminous head in the whole district. Every head will, nevertheless, be inspected fortnightly for the next six weeks. Moreover, in every case where a defect was found the condition has been alleviated or the child is under treatment.

four pail closets, which are emptied once a fortnight. The liquid contents of the pails leaks and runs into the passage. The seats are often damp, so damp, in fact, that the boys will not use them. The urinal is in an equally unsatisfactory state. The whole requires reconstruction; the pails should be got rid of and water closets substituted, and the urinal should be rebuilt with white glazed earthenware. The playground also requires keeping in better condition.

*Roman Catholic Schools (Boys.)*—The three closets were in a very dirty condition and require bringing up to date and keeping clean.

#### REMARKS ON THE STATE OF CLEANLINESS IN WHICH THE SCHOOLS ARE KEPT.

It is astonishing to have to record that in all the schools of the district the floors are only washed twice a year (in two, three times a year)! Surely it would not be too often if they were thoroughly washed and scrubbed once a month. In none of the schools is damp sawdust used (except in very insufficient quantity in two). In the same way the walls are swept down twice yearly and washed every fourth year. The windows are cleaned twice yearly!

*Ventilation.*—More of the windows in the Buxton Girls' School should be made to open.

*Heating.*—The Buxton Infants' School is not sufficiently warmed when the weather is cold.

No schools were closed on account of infectious disease.

#### 8. NUISANCES.

With the exception of the thick smoke which from time to time comes from the Ashwood Dale limekilns and from the tall chimneys in the town there is no special nuisance.

#### 9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Details of action taken, after notification, to prevent spread of disease:—

On receiving notification of an infectious case, the house is visited with as little delay as possible, and enquiries are made to ascertain how the case has arisen—whether from another case, or from milk, or water, or drains, or school, &c., &c.—and steps are taken to prevent the other inmates from contracting the disease either by vaccinating contacts or injecting antitoxin or simply giving instructions according to the nature of the case. All children in the house are kept from school and the parents are, until danger

of spreading the disease is over, kept from work if that work endangers the public health. Then, if the case is a fit one for removal, and the parents are willing, the case is removed to the Isolation Hospital the same day, in a closed van, by the Sanitary Inspector, who also takes steps to disinfect the premises the same evening.

Sixty-one cases of infectious disease were notified altogether, and this number included 27 cases of chicken-pox. Thirty-two cases (including one case of measles which is not notifiable) were treated at the Isolation Hospital.

	No of Cases Notified.	Removed to Hospital.
Small-pox .....	0 .....	0
Scarlet Fever .....	23 .....	22
Diphtheria .....	9 .....	9
Enteric Fever .....	0 .....	0
Puerperal Fever .....	0 .....	0
Erysipelas .....	0 .....	0
Chicken-pox .....	27 .....	0

#### SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-three cases occurred. All, with one exception, were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and all recovered except one.

For the most part the cases were isolated ones, springing up in different parts of the district without apparently any connection between them. In three cases, however, distinct exposure to infection could be traced. In one case where a child became infected the entire household, consisting of the mother and six children, were removed. Only one other of these caught the disease, the remaining five being kept in a separate ward under observation until all danger was past.

The average stay in Hospital was eight weeks.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Nine cases were reported in all. Two occurred in January, two in April, one in May, three in June, and one in July. None were fatal. An extra Nurse had to be engaged for these cases.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

No case was notified.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

Two cases occurred.

#### CHICKEN-POX.

Twenty-seven cases were certified. This trivial ailment should be omitted from the list of notifiable diseases.

There were no "return" cases of infectious disease.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR DIMINISHING RISK OF "RETURN" CASES.

The house and contents having been disinfected as thoroughly as possible and the child removed—

- (1) The patient should not be discharged from Hospital prematurely;
- (2) Three days before leaving he should be given an antiseptic bath, particular attention being paid to the head, and be removed to another room free from infection, where sterilized clothes are provided for him;
- (3) Every article of clothing should be passed through the steam disinfector before he is allowed to leave. Any article that cannot be sterilized should be burnt;
- (4) The parents should receive instructions that the child must not sleep in the same room, or mix with the other children, for at least a fortnight after leaving Hospital; and
- (5) They should encourage him to spend as much time as possible out in the open-air during that period.

Anti-toxin is provided free of charge for persons who cannot afford to pay for it.

#### DETAILS OF MATTERS OF DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS USED.

For aerial fumigation Formalin and Sulphur are the two disinfectants used. For each 1000 cubic feet of space 40 tablets of the former or 3lbs. of the latter are burnt, producing formic aldehyde and sulphur dioxide respectively. The following day the room is unsealed and the windows kept wide open for at least two days. In addition, the walls and ceilings are rubbed down with stale bread, and the bits burnt. The floor is scrubbed with soft soap and water, as is also the woodwork. The liquid disinfectants mostly used are Izal, Jeyes' Fluid, and Carbolic Acid.

All beds, hangings, carpets, rugs, clothes, and other articles are removed to the disinfecting station and steamed.

The work is carried out by the Inspector's instructions.

Thirty-eight houses were disinfected and 415 articles of clothing removed to the disinfecting station.

The Washington-Lyon steam disinfector continues to work satisfactorily.

#### METHODS OF CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

No system of notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, either compulsory or voluntary, is in operation.

No action is taken in respect of known cases and of deaths at

present except special application is made for disinfecting the house when this is done.

There is no hospital accommodation for the earlier cases, and none, except the Union Hospital, Chapel-en-le-Frith, for the advanced cases.

#### 10. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS OF DISTRICT.

- (1) The relaying of all the trunk sewers in the district;
- (2) Mortuary;
- (3) The abolition of privies;
- (4) The abolition of notification of chicken-pox;
- (5) The consideration of the notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis;
- (6) The consideration of the Notification of Births Act, 1907; and
- (7) Of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

#### 11. MISCELLANEOUS.

##### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are five slaughter-houses, all private, but inspected by the Council's officials. All were found to be in a satisfactory state.

##### BAKEHOUSES.

On the whole these were satisfactory, but several might be improved. There is only one underground bakehouse in the district, and this was found to be well kept.

##### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 4 dairies, 13 cowsheds, and 17 milkshops in the town, all of which have been found satisfactory. Milk is, however, supplied from 56 sources outside the district.

##### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 134 factories, workshops, and workplaces, including bakehouses, on the register.

610 visits of inspection have been paid to them, and their condition, with the following exceptions, were found satisfactory:—In one workshop the means of escape in the event of a fire taking place was inadequate. In two workshops there was want of cleanliness. In one bakehouse there was lack of cleanliness. The last three cases have been remedied.

#### 12. TABLES.

These form an important part of the Report, and show clearly the sanitary state of the district.

Tables I. and II. shew the population, the number of births and deaths, and the infantile mortality for the last eleven years, with their rates calculated.

Table III. shews the number of cases of infectious diseases during the past year.

Table IV. shews the causes of, and ages at death during the year 1908. It will be seen that heart disease is responsible for the largest number of deaths and cancer comes second. Of the total 120 deaths, 50 were 65 years of age or upward.

Table V. shews the number of deaths and the causes in children under one year of age.

Table VI. deals with factories, workshops, laundries, work-places, and home work.

Table VII. shews the number of deaths due to zymotic diseases during the decade.

Table VIII. shows the immense amount of work performed by the Sanitary Inspector Mr. Croghan; to gain the information recorded there it has been necessary to personally inspect and in many cases thoroughly examine the sanitary arrangements of *every* house in the district.

TABLE I.

## BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.	Total Deaths registered in the District.				Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.					
			Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.											
			No.	Rate.*	No.	Rate.*										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1898	8876	220	24.7	33	150.0	132	14.871	3	25	4	111					
1899	9078	200	22.0	31	155.0	152	16.743	13	49	8	111					
1900	9284	228	24.5	23	100.8	156	16.8	11	41	8	123					
1901	10247	243	23.9	27	111.1	142	13.857	7	7	3	133					
1902	10511	201	19.1	13	64.6	127	12.082	14	10	5	122					
1903	11000	237	21.5	24	111.2	133	12.090	16	14	3	122					
1904	11300	230	20.3	39	169.5	142	12.566	13	12	2	132					
1905	11500	205	17.8	23	112.1	138	12.0	10	8	4	131					
1906	11700	211	18.0	15	71.0	114	9.743	7	6	4	112					
1907	11900	195	16.3	17	97.1	142	11.932	10	10	14	116					
Averages for years 1, 98-1907.		217	20.8	24	114.2	137	13.268	10	18	5	125					
1908	12100	193	15.9	12	62.1	119	9.833	8	7	8	120					
											9.917					

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ..... 1275  
 Total Population at all ages ..... 10,247  
 Number of inhabited houses ..... 1,838 } At Census of  
 Average number of persons per house ..... 5.5 } 1901

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

I	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
1 Devonshire Hospital. 2 Wye House Asylum.	1 Union Workhouse, Chapel-en-le-Frith. 2 Royal Infirmary, Manchester.	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District ? No.		

TABLE II.  
VITAL STATISTICS. BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898 estimated ...	8876	220	111	33
1899 , , ...	9078	200	111	31
1900 , , ...	9284	228	123	23
1901 , , ...	10247	243	138	27
1902 , , ...	10511	201	122	13
1903 , , ...	11000	237	122	24
1904 , , ...	11300	230	132	39
1905 , , ...	11500	205	134	23
1906 , , ...	11700	211	112	15
1907 , , ...	11900	195	146	17
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907 .....	10539	217	125	24
1908.....	12100	193	120	12

TABLE III.  
BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT.  
*Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1908.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							No. of cases removed to hospital from each locality.	
	At all ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Diphtheria (incl'd'g Membranous Croup)	9	...	2	6	...	1		9	
Erysipelas .....	2	...	...	...	...	1			
Scarlet Fever.....	23	1	4	13	5	...		22	
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Enteric Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Continued Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Puerperal Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chicken Pox .....	27	...	3	23	1	...			
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>31</b>	

Isolation Hospital—Ashwood Dale, Buxton. Total available beds, 28.  
Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE IV.  
BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT.  
*Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1908.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.								DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.										
		2	3	4	1 and under 5.	5	5 and under 15.	6	15 and under 25.	7	25 and under 65.	8	65 and upwards.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Small-pox .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Measles .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croup .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fever { Typhus .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fever { Enteric .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fever { Other continued .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epidemic Influenza .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cholera .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteritis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phthisis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Tuberculous diseases .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer, malignant disease .....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Bronchitis .....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Pneumonia .....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Pleurisy .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs .....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Alcoholism } .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cirrhosis of Liver } .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Venereal diseases .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Premature Birth .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diseases and Accidents of parturition .....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Heart diseases .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidents .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicides .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All other causes .....	53	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All causes .....	120	12	4	4	3	2	49	50												8
																				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the district.

TABLE V.  
BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT.  
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.  
*Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Certified Causes (Uncertified)	6				6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1					12
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Small-pox																	
Chicken-pox																	
Measles																	
Scarlet Fever																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																	
Whooping Cough																	
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																	
Diarrhoea, all form																	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis								1									1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh									1								1
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth	2				2												2
Congenital Defects	2				2												2
Injury at Birth																	
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2				2												2
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis								1									1
Tuberculous Peritonitis:										1							1
Tapes Mesenterica											1						1
Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
Other Causes—																	
Erysipelas																	
Syphilis																	
Rickets																	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
Convulsions												1					1
Bronchitis																	
Laryngitis																	
Pneumonia									1								1
Suffocation, overlying																	
Other Causes																	
	6				6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1					12

District of Buxton Urban.

Population.

Estimated to middle of 1908.

12,100.

Births in the year:—Legitimate, 188; illegitimate, 5.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 11; illegitimate infants, 1.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 120.

## TABLE VI.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1908, FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BUXTON, ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

## I. INSPECTION.

Including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

PREMISES. (1)	Inspections. (2)	Number of	
		Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including factory laundries)..... 31	124	...	...
Workshops (including workshop laundries) 82	402	...	...
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) 21	84	...	...
Total.....	134	610	...

## II. DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosec- utions. (5)
	Found (2)	Reme- died. (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspec- tor. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness.....	3	3	...	...
Want of Ventilation .....	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding .....	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors .....	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances .....	...	...	...	...
† Sanitary Accommodation	insufficient .....	...	...	...
		...	...	...
		...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97 to 100) .....	...	...	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part 3 of this report) .....	...	...	...	...
Total.....	3	3	...	...

† Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the Urban District Council.

Yes. Adopted February 6th, 1881. The standard is that adopted by the Home Secretary.

## III. HOME WORK.

No Home Work.

## IV. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number of workshops on register, 82.

## V. OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H. M. Inspectors of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) .	...
Action taken in Matters referred by H M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5). Notified by H.M. Inspector.....	...
Other ..	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates Granted during the year .....	1
In use at the end of the year .....	1

T. BUXTON FLINT,  
Medical Officer of Health.

February 17th, 1909.

TABLE VII.

BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT, 1908, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMIC AND ALLIED DISEASES AND THEIR PROPORTION TO OTHER DISEASES DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

DISEASES.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Smallpox.....	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever .....	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...
Doubtful Fever .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Croup (not spasmodic) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	3	...	5	...	...	7	1	1	...
Diarrhoea and Dysentery .....	6	...	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Diphtheria.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Summary of Zymotics.....	8	3	8	6	8	4	15	8	2	3
Summary of other Diseases.....	103	120	134	116	114	128	119	104	144	117
Summary of all Diseases .....	111	123	142	122	122	132	134	112	146	120

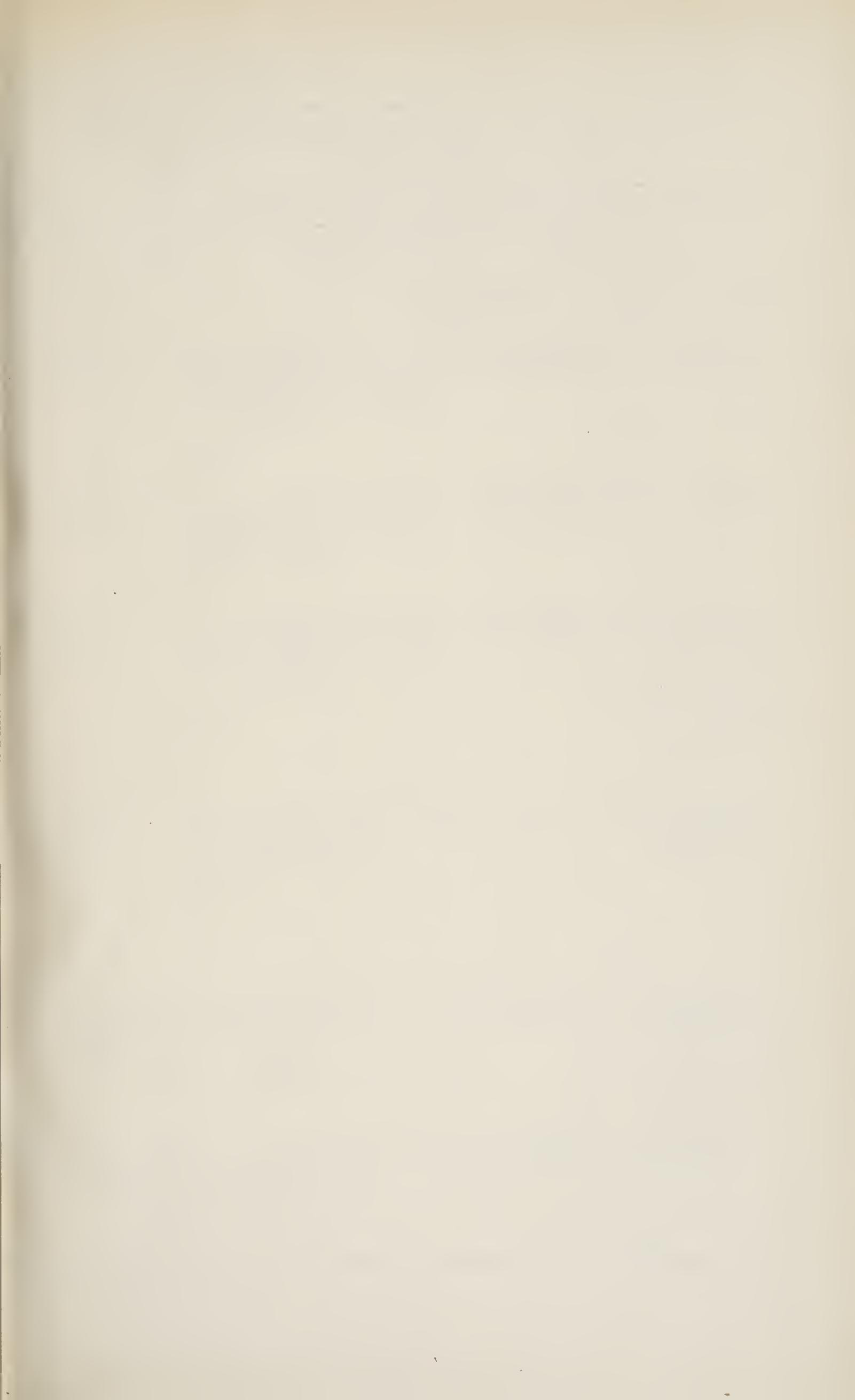
## TABLE VIII.

SUMMARY OF STRUCTURAL AND OTHER SANITARY WORK EXECUTED IN  
INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST  
DECEMBER, 1908.

1.—Sink, lavatory, and bath wastes trapped and repaired .....	61
2.—Approved gullies fixed in place of others of less sanitary design .....	41
3.—Complete systems of house drainage re-constructed, dis- connected, and ventilated .....	20
4.—Complete systems of sanitary domestic fittings and acces- sories erected .....	20
5.—Water-closet and house drains (temporarily blocked) un- stopped .....	48
6.—House drainage systems examined and tested with smoke, 25 ; with water, 20 .....	45
7.—Water-closet soil-pipes removed to outside of houses and ventilated .....	2
8.—New water-closets provided and fixed .....	18
9.—Privies converted into pail-closets, 11 ; into w.c.'s, 9 ; done away with, 2 .....	22
10.—Offensive ashpits done away with and replaced by sanitary dust-bins .....	4
11.—New covered dust-bins (galvanised iron) to replace insan- itary wood ones, provided .....	67
12.—Offensive accumulations removed, mostly of an unsightly character .....	12
13.—Houses and surroundings fumigated .....	38
14.—Beds, blankets, sheets, quilts, bolsters, pillows, etc., dis- infected by Formalin .....	1554
	(415 were further disinfected by steam.)
15.—Yard surfaces paved, flagged, asphalted, concreted, or gravelled .....	23
16.—Fall-pipes disconnected from roof water drainage .....	26

17.—Slaughter-houses regularly inspected .....	5
18.—Cowsheds periodically inspected (29 cows housed in such sheds) .....	13
19.—Dairies and milkshops inspected (4 and 15 respectively)...	19
20.—Cowkeepers and purveyors of milk who live outside the district, but who sell milk within it, registered .....	55
21.—Factories, workshops, workplaces, and laundries inspected...	134
22.—Bakehouses and confectionries inspected .....	21
23.—The night-soil has been removed once weekly from the pails and once every three weeks from the privies, necessitating 312 visits from the scavenging carts .....	312
24.—The house refuse has been removed twice weekly from every house in the district ; it amounted in loads to 4364 and weighed 4592 tons .....	4592
<b>The number of inhabited houses in the district, 31st December .....</b>	<b>1946</b>





## SUMMARY OF SANITARY

SCHOOL.	Enrollment.	No. of Classrooms.	Total Floor Area.	Window Area.	Window Area Opening	If Open Fireplace.	VENTILATION.		HEATING.		Are Floors Satisfactory?	Is any part damp?
							If Satisfactory.	Type of Ventilator.	If Satisfactory.	How Heated.		
1 Boys.	340	8	5698 sq. ft.	1083 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft.	107 sq. ft.	12, but seldom used	Yes	Inlets— Windows and hopper sashes at bottom of windows Outlet— in ceiling	Yes	Hot water pipes	Yes	No
2 GIRLS.	391	7	5003 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft.	665 sq. ft.		3, but not used	No	Inlets— 7 Tobin's tubes and windows 8 outlets in ceiling	Yes	Hot water pipes	Yes	No
3 INFANTS.	346	6	3855 sq. ft.	565 sq. ft.		3, all in use	Yes	Inlets— 1 Tobin's tube and sash windows Outlets— in ceiling	No	Hot water pipes	Yes	No
4 ROMAN CATHOLIC Mixed	148	2				No	Fairly	Inlets— window sills and windows Outlets— in ceiling	Yes	Hot air grids	Yes	No
5 BURBAGE Mixed	156	3	1914 sq. ft.	282 sq. ft.	228 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft.	1	Yes	Inlets— windows Outlets— Boyle's Ventilator in ceiling	Yes, except in very cold weather	Hot water pipes and 1 stove	Yes	No
Infants	128	3	1453 $\frac{1}{4}$ sq. ft.	174 sq. ft.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft.	1	Fairly	Inlets— Tobin's tubes and Windows 5 outlets in roof	Yes, except in very cold weather	Hot water pipes	Yes	No

## CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS.

Are Cloak-rooms Satisfactory?	No. of Lavatory Basins.	CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.						Water Supply.	Play- ground.	REMARKS.	
		No. of Closets.			Type of Closet.	If Water Closets, how often flushed.	If Pails or Middens how often emptied.	If in such a state as to be a nuisance.	If Unsatisfactory.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.							
Yes	8	8	—	—	w.c.	Flushed automatically for 3 minutes every half-hour		No	No	U.D.C's supply Very good Altogether very satisfactory	
No	2	—	11	—	w.c.	Flushed automatically every 20 minutes		No	No	U.D.C's supply Very good Satisfactory	
No	2	—	—	6	w.c.	Flushed automatically every 20 minutes		No	No	U.D.C's supply Very good Urinal for the boys is made of rubble walling, and requires reconstruction. This School is not sufficiently heated in cold weather.	
No (boys) Yes (girls)	0 one slop- stone and one bowl pro- vided	3	6		w.c.	Boys—dirty & out of date Girls—flushed regularly		No Boys Yes	U.D.C's supply	Good The Boys' W.C. requires reconstructing and keeping clean.	
Yes	3	4	—	—	Pail.	Emptied once a fortnight		Yes	Yes	U.D.C's supply Not good, uneven & very dirty in wet weather The 4 pails and the urinal on the boys' side should be done away with and up-to-date sanitary conveniences provided.	
rath'r small	1	—	4		w.c.	Flushed automatically every 20 minutes.		No	No	U.D.C's supply Good The cloak-room needs enlarging.	





## DERBYSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## FORM I.

BOY.

Name.....	School.....	Birth.....
Address.....	Measles.....	W h. Ch. .... Ch pox
1. Date of attack of :—	Sc. Fev.	Others ..... 2. Vac'n.
Diph.		
Family History and		
Occupation of Parents .....		
No. of Rooms in House .....		
Standard and Attendance..		
Age and General		
Observations .....		
3. Height..... lbs..... ozs.	ft. .... ins.	ft. .... ins.
4. Weight..... lbs..... ozs.	lbs. .... ozs.	lbs. .... ozs.
Nutrition .....		
5. Cleanliness		
5. Skin .....		
5. Head .....		
5. Body .....		
6. Clothing		
6. Cleanliness .....		
6. Footgear .....		
7. Nose and Throat		
7. Articulation .....		
8. Breathing .....		
9. Tonsils .....		
9. Adenoids .....		
10. Glands .....		

12.	Condition				
		1st Exam.	2nd Exam.	3rd Exam.	4th Exam.
13.	Teeth				
	Cleanliness				
14.	Ears	Deafness			
		Discharge or Wax, etc.			
15.	Eye	Conjunc.			
16.		Lids			
17.		Squint			
	Y	Other Defects			
18.		Eyes	u	R	
			is	is	
			A	L	
	Year of Examination	1st Exam.	2nd Exam.	3rd Exam.	4th Exam.
19.	Underline any of the following conditions, if present, and specify the nature of the abnormality:—				
	A—Deformity or Paralysis. B—Rickets. C—Tuberculosis (glandular, pulmonary, osseous, other).				
	D—Disease of Heart. E—Disease of Lung. F—Anaemia. G—Epilepsy. H—Chorea, etc. I—				
	Rupture. J—Infectious or Contagious Ailments. K—Other Disease				
	1st Exam.				
	2nd Exam.				
	3rd Exam.				
	4th Exam.				
20.	Mental state of Child				
21.	State if Child is unfitted for ordinary school life or physical drill, with reasons				
	Observations on transfer to other department or school				
	Points arising in interexamination period				
22.	Directions to Parent, Teacher, or Nurse				
23.	If home conditions inquired into—Result				
	Inspector's Initials	1st Exam.	2nd Exam.	3rd Exam.	4th Exam.
		Date and Year			





# DERBYSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

\* means satisfactory;  $\times$  bad;  $\times \times$  very bad; - insufficient;  
under 19, if disease present mark  $\times$ .

## Summary

## Exceptional Cases

## FORM II. FEMALES.

..School. .... Department. .... Year ..... Children aged 10.

Date of Inspection

Signed







Table showing the Character of the Drainage, Drainage Accessories, and Sanitary Fittings in connection with the whole of the Houses in the  
 URBAN DISTRICT OF BUXTON.

